children withdrawn iroir. work are put in special schools were they are provided education, nutrition, vocational training, stipend and regular health check-up so as to prepare them to join the mainstream education system. In addition, INDUS-Child Labour Project, a joint project of Government of India and US Department of Labour, which is based on NCLP Scheme witii some additional features, like vocational training for adolescents in the age group of 14-17 years, income generation activities for parents of child labour, etc. is also being implemented in 5 districts of Tamil Nadu, namely, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruvallur, Namakka!, Kanchipuram and Virudhunagar.

Effective legislation of child labourers

†1731 SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

Will fhe Minister of INFORM.\TION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

^^ether it is a fact that the number of Child labourers has increased in the country;

if so, vrfiether Govermnent has formulated any effective scheme to check the same; and

if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) As per Census 2001, the number of working children in the country in the age group of5-14 years was L26 crores as compared to 1.12 crores during 1991 Census.

(b) and (c) Child labour is a socio economic problem primarily a result of poverty and illiteracy. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem. Gove'nment is following a sequential approach of initially withdrawing and rehabilitating children working in hazardous occupations and processes. For the rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work, Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, since 1998. Under the NCLP Scheme, children withdrawn from work are put in special schools where they are provided education, nutrition, vocational training, stipend and regular health check-up so as to prepare them to join the mainstream education system.

Growth rate of eenployment

1732. SHRI SK. KHABIR UDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING fee pleased to state:

the State-wiss total employment figure in 2005,2006 and 2007;

the growth rate of employment during these year. State-wise; and

the ratio of population and the employment exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and uhemployment arc obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National Sample Survey Organisation. Last, such survey conducted pertains to 2004-OS. State-wise percentage of workers in tiie population on usua! status basis during 1999-2000 & 2004-05 is given in the Statement *{See* below).

(c) At present 965 employment exchanges are functioning in the couhtiy to cater to around 1028 million population as per census 2001.

Statement

State-wise percentage of workers in Ihe population on usual status during 1999-2000 and 2004-05.

SI. ^tate/Union Territory No.	State-wise Percentage of workers in the Populations on usual status basis during 1999-2000 & 2004-05			
	1999-2000		2004-05	
	Rural Persons	Urban Persons	Rural Persons	Urban Persons
1 2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	542	34.8	54.4	392
2 Arunachal Pradesh	36.9	26.7	45.8	31.9
3. Assam	34.9	332	39.1	33.6
4 Bihar	33.8	26.6	31.6	272
5. Chhattisgarh®			509	36.4
d Delhi	30.8	332	31.1	33.4
7. Goa	35.9	30.9	342	363
8. Gujarat	49.9	343	513	37.7
9. Haryana	34.6	31.4	42.4	335
10. Himachal Pradesh	503	322	53.0	45.6
11. Jammu & Kashmir	442	28.1	41.6	33.1
12. Jharkhand®			42.7	31.i
13. Karnataka	48.7	36.6	542	38J6
14. Kerala	38.7	37.3	40.0	37.1
15. Madhya Pradesh	462	31.9	45,9	34.7
16. Maharashtra	48.4	34.6	52.1	38.4
17. Manipur	38.0	33.0	44.0	33JJ
18. Meghalaya	48.6	29.6	52.5	373
19. Mizoram	49.9	363	511	383
20. Nagaland	482	30.5	52.7	36.4
21. Orissa	423	31.7	452	334
22. Punjab	41.0	353	44.0	36i

1 2	3	4	5	6
23. Rajasthan	44.6	322	45.9	34.9
24. SDddm	38.0	*375*	443	36.9
25. Tamil Nadu	513	393	52.8	41.8
26. Tripura	303	*295*	323	29.8
27. Uttarakhand®			47.4	332
28. Uttar Pradesh	341	30.4	37.1	33.1
29. WestBengal	34.9	35.0	37.9	38.4
30. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	37.1	422	442	37.9
31. Chandigarh	63i	35.1	38.8	343
32. D&NHaveli	47.0	40.4	51.6	452
33. Daman & Diu	503	37.6	402	4IJ
34. Lakshadweep	*215*	30.8	37.9	27.4
35. Puducherry	421	352	46.1	343
ALL INDIA	41.7	33.7	43.9	36.5

@State was not created.

Child Labourers

† 1733. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOURAND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

the total number of child labourers currently working in country;

whether it is a fact that number of child labourers has increased over past three years;

the types of welfare Schemes operational for child labourers currently; and

the total amount spent on these schemes in last three years, and State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOURAND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Census is the only source of authentic data about the number of child labour in the country. As per the Census 2001, the total number of economically active children in the age group of 5-14 years is 1.26 crores. The Comparative data on the number of working children in the last three years is not maintained.

(c) For the rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work. Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 250 districts of the country. Under the NCLP Scheme, children withdrawn from work are put in special schools where they are provided education, nutrition, vocational training, stipend and regular health check-up so as to prepare them to join the mainstream education system.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.